


Approved: 
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Juvenile Community-Based Resource Low (JCBR-L) Probation Policy

I. Policy

Juvenile Community-Based Resource Low (JCBR-L) Probation is a supervision approach intended for juveniles who are considered to be at a low risk for delinquent behavior (including Juvenile Interstate Compact In cases). This supervision level is most successful when reactive supervision is combined with the necessary service referrals.

The following juveniles shall be considered for JCBR-L Probation supervision.

- A. Juveniles identified through an assessment instrument to be at low risk for delinquent behavior.
- B. Juveniles being supervised effectively in the community utilizing community based resources.
- C. Juveniles who have failed previously at an Administrative Override level of community supervision.
- D. Juveniles who have been successful at the Juvenile Community-Based Intervention (JCBI) Probation level and have been transitioned appropriately to this level.

II. Purpose

To provide a foundation for Juvenile Community-Based Resource Low (JCBR-L) Probation.

III. Reference

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-2258](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-246](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-247](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-286](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-286.01](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-290](#)

IV. Procedure

Juveniles and parent(s)/guardian(s) shall be advised of JCBR-L Probation expectations as part of the initial district supervision set-up, and each juvenile and family shall participate in planning the juvenile's case plan while on probation. Case plans shall address presenting problems and identify appropriate interventions. Probation officers shall facilitate an appropriate dosage of

services as determined by circumstances. The caseload size for a pure JCBR-L Probation caseload shall generally not exceed 50.

A. Services

Juveniles at this level of supervision are at low risk, therefore require minimal services. Services utilized mainly focus on satisfying court ordered conditions. All levels of the service continuum are accessible, upon supervisory approval. Service delivery is accomplished through brokering and contracting with agencies in the community. The juvenile, family and service provider share information with the officer on an as needed basis.

B. Direct Probation

1. Juveniles placed on direct probation shall be assessed to determine risk/need level within 30 days of disposition.
2. All juveniles reporting to the probation office as a result of being placed on direct probation at disposition shall be required to provide basic demographic and contact information.

C. Reassessment

1. JCBR-L Probation cases shall not be reassessed routinely unless required due to a new law violation or an identified need for increase in supervision level.

D. Transition

1. General Transition

Prior to the reclassification of a juvenile to either a higher level of supervision or to a lower level of supervision, the probation officer shall consider:

- a) The juvenile's status as it applies to their outcome measures
- b) Documented indicators of progress or regression in their treatment program
- c) Criminogenic risk domains identified as high
- d) The juvenile's current stage of change

2. Transition/Planning Summary Narrative

Details of the juvenile's current status and any recommendations for future considerations shall be documented in the Nebraska Probation Information System.

3. Transitions for Absconders

Any juvenile who absconds (defined as the juvenile being absent from his/her approved place of residence or employment with the intent of avoiding supervision for a period of fifteen (15) days) shall be subject to the issuance of an

arrest and detention authorization per [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-286.01](#), and the case shall be moved to an administrative level of supervision.

4. Specialized Transition

a. Juveniles Who Sexually Harm Transition

No juvenile adjudicated as a Juvenile Who Sexually Harms in Juvenile court shall be transitioned to a lower level of supervision from a JCBI Probation level of supervision while on probation without written approval from the Domestic Violence Programs Service Specialist or the Probation Administrator (or Deputy Administrator designee) within the Administrative Office of Probation.

E. Response to Non-Compliance

Administrative Sanctions shall be imposed to address juvenile incidents of non-compliance with supervision as per [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-286.01](#), Probation; violation; procedure and as outlined in the [Juvenile Responsive Case Management Policy](#).

F. Sanctioned Forms of Release from Probation

Probation officers shall request a formal discharge of juveniles from their respective orders of probation either by early release, satisfactory release, or unsatisfactory release.

Note: Although there is no statutory provision for an unsatisfactory release from probation, many courts and the Administrative Office of Probation recognize the value of such a release. Whereas an unsatisfactory release may present adverse repercussions for the juvenile who later appears before a court on another matter, such an unsatisfactory release shall not be prepared nor presented to the court unless a hearing is first held affording the juvenile the opportunity to show cause why such a release shall not be granted, the juvenile and/or parent(s)/guardian sign a waiver to such a hearing or fails to attend a scheduled hearing on the matter.

G. Juvenile Confidentiality

All probation related information shall be held in strict confidentiality, consistent with the [Juvenile Confidential Record Information and Sealed Records Policy](#).